

Q#730

A F F I D A V I T
of RODZAEVSKY Konstantin Vladimirovich
of April 11, 1946

K.V. RODZAEVSKY, born in 1907 in the town of Blagoveshchensk, Russian, higher legal education. The former head of the whiteguard organization, "the Russian Fascist Union", in Manchuria.

Q Living in Manchuria you carried on intense anti-Soviet activities directed against the Soviet Union. Tell us about them.

A Having escaped from the Soviet Union to Manchuria in 1925 I created the whiteguard organization "The Russian Fascist Union" (R.F.S.) there. "The Russian Fascist Union", the aim of which was to overthrow the Soviet power in the USSR, counted on Japan which was preparing a military attack against the Soviet Union.

I and other leaders of the Russian Fascist Union were closely connected with a number of Japanese military and statesmen, and also with the Japanese intelligence service in Manchuria, under whose direction we carried on our active sabotage work against the USSR.

Following the task set by the Japanese intelligence service the "Russian Fascist Union", directed by me, trained agents out of the whiteguard emigrants, these agents being smuggled into the Soviet Union for intelligence work for creating fascist underground organizations, for the preparation of an armed revolt and the organization of terroristic acts against the leaders of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) and of the Soviet Government.

At the same time the "Russian Fascist Union" carried anti-Soviet propaganda among the whiteguard emigrants on a large scale and also published anti-Soviet literature for distribution on the territory of the U.S.S.R.

Q When did you establish contact with the Japanese Intelligence Service?

A I established contact with the Japanese Intelligence Service with the aim of joint struggle against the USSR in 1931, through the Japanese secret service agent Osawa, who published in Kharbin the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya" in the Russian

language. In 1932 after the occupation of Manchuria by Japan, I got in touch with the chief Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin, which up to 1945 directed and controlled all the activities of "the Russian Fascist Union" and of other anti-Soviet whiteguard organizations existing in Manchuria as well.

Having obtained control of all the Manchurian white emigrants, the Japanese Intelligence Service represented by the chief Military Mission in Kharbin and Missions in other towns of Manchuria did everything for employing the whiteguards against the Soviet Union, and in the first place, for training them for an attack against the Soviet Union.

I knew of the war which Japan prepared against the Soviet Union, and of the aims she set before herself in this war, from personal talks with representatives of the Japanese military circles.

Q When and with whom had you such talks?

A General HIGUCHI, the chief of the Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin, in a heart to heart talk with me at his private residence in March, 1938, said that Japan strived to turn the Soviet Far East into a buffer-state between Japan and the U.S.S.R. He called this state Far Eastern Russia and demanded that the "Russian Fascist Union" consider its sole aim the struggle for creation of such a state under the guidance of Japan.

General HATA, who had succeeded HIGUCHI at the post of the chief of the Japanese Military Mission and who recently was chief of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, also spoke about the preparation of an attack of Japan on the Soviet Union.

Approximately in September, 1939, HATA, in his directive speech addressed to the employees of the "Russian Emigrants" Affairs Bureau in the Manchurian Empire" created by the Japanese, said that the Kwantung Army would help the whiteguard emigrants to realize their anti-Soviet hopes.

Statements to the same effect were made in the directive speeches addressed to the employees of the "Russian Emigrants' Affairs Bureau" delivered by the succeeding chiefs of the Japanese military Mission in Kharbin: General YNANGITA in 1940-1942, and General DOI in 1943. Some leaders of the Japanese military planned to create by their military forces a united "national Russia" which would be under Japan's influence.

Those plans were inspired by General ARAKI, former Japanese War Minister.

In March 1934 during my visit to Tokyo in connection with the affairs of the "Russian Fascist Union" I visited General ARAKI in his flat and forwarded to him a secret letter from Major Akikusa, Assistant Chief of the Kharbin Military Mission. The contents of this letter, as Akikusa told me, was concerned with the activities of secret Japanese organization "The Union of Young Officers" with which both of them were connected. During my talk with ARAKI I told him of the anti-Soviet activities of "The Russian Fascist Union" of which he fully approved and promised to help us. Then ARAKI made a statement that Japan would by all means fight against the USSR to establish, as he put it, "National Russia", which would serve the interests of Japan. ARAKI allowed me to publish this talk in a somewhat milder form, as an interview in the newspaper of the "Russian Fascist Union", "Nash Put" (Our Way), and it was done.

During my second visit to Tokyo in March, 1939 for the purpose of establishing connection with the representatives of governmental circles of Japan as regards "The Russian Fascist Union", I again met ARAKI who at that time was Minister of Education.

Being at my request received by him in the premises of the Ministry of Education I informed ARAKI in brief about the work of the "Russian Fascist Union" and told him about the prospects of this work.

ARAKI promised to help us as before, and wrote in my album his autograph: "An eternal friend of Russia, but not of the Soviets" as a token of his intention to fight to the end for the creation of "National Russia" where Japan would have unlimited influence.

General KOISO, the Japanese Minister of Colonies, who from 1933 to 1935 was Chief of the Kwantung Army Headquarter also told me about the aggressive plans of Japan concerning the USSR. I met KOISO twice during my visits to Tokyo.

When I first met him in the Ministry of Colonies in March, 1939 KOISO promised me his support of the anti-Soviet activities of the "Russian Fascist Union".

I met him for the second time in October 1939 when I came to Tokyo on an excursion organized by the Kharbin Military Mission. KOISO received me in his flat and in our conversation concerning the relations of Japan with the USSR said that Japan strove to drive Soviet Russia from the Pacific Ocean.

After the outbreak of the war between Germany and the USSR, the Japanese were talking not only about the plans of attacking the USSR but about the time of their attack as well.

When discussing with me in October 1941 my proposal to intensify the anti-Soviet propaganda carried on by the "R.F.S.", Lieutenant Colonel NIUMURA, chief of the 3d department of the Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin, stated that Japan had her own plans and that our untimely activity might only dis- close these plans.

Japan, NIUMURA went on, would start war against the Soviet Union after the German troops had taken Moscow. Then he added that the aim of Japan was to cut off the Far East from the Soviet Union and to create a new state on its territory under the protectorate of Japan.

Japan postponed the opening of hostilities against the USSR exclusively because the Red Army routed the German troops at Moscow and Stalingrad. Japan, however, did not give up her former plans of territorial gains at the expense of the USSR until recently. In December, 1942, the same Lt. Col. NIUMURA, speaking of the conditions at the Soviet-German front said that the most urgent task of Japan was the straightening of the Manchurian-Soviet frontier line along the Amur river, i.e. the annexation of the Soviet Primorye.

- Q. Tell us what you know about the practical measures taken by Japan with the aim of preparing for war against the USSR.
- A. The occupation of Manchuria carried out by the Japanese Kwantung Army in 1931-32 was a decisive step towards the preparation of Japan for an attack on the Soviet Union.

The editor of the newspaper "Kharbinskaya Vremya" Osawa, who was Japanese secret agent, told me during the offensive of the Kwantung Army troops on Kharbin that if the Soviet administration of the Chinese Eastern Railroad put obstacles in the way of the Japanese offensive, Japan would immediately start a war against the USSR, in case there were no such obstacles, Japan would attack the Soviet Union some time later.

The Japanese had worked out the plan of occupation of Manchuria beforehand, and it was corroborated by their own statements made during their talks with me.

While in Kharbin, I repeatedly met the Japanese NAGAOKA who was personal friend and advisor of General ITAGAKI, the former chief of the Kwantung Army Headquarters.

NAGAOKA's permanent residence was in Dairen, and he came to Kharbin rather frequently. Almost every time when he came there he called on me in my residence and inquired about the activities of the "Russian Fascist Union", which he supported in every way.

In the winter of 1938, during one of his regular visits to Kharbin, NAGAOKA came to my place and on behalf of General ITAGAKI inquired as to my considerations concerning the question of the future reorganization of the "Russian Emigrants' Affairs Bureau".

When talking with me, in reply to my complaints concerning the difficulties which we came across in our anti-Soviet activities, NAGAOKA spoke in the following way: "We, Japanese, for 25 years were preparing to create the 'Manchurian State', and, as you can see, have created such a state. Likewise, you, the leaders of the 'Russian Fascist Union', should act gradually and follow the plan set beforehand: at first, with the help of Japan, to create your own state extending as far as the Baikal Lake, and then up to the Urals". NAGAOKA told me during the same conversation that the "Union of Young Officers" existing in Japan at that time had played a great part in the preparation and carrying out of the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese troops. I had previously been informed of the same by the aforementioned OSAWA.

- Q Tell us in detail, how the Japanese prepared for the occupation of Manchuria?
- A At the beginning of 1932 when talking to me in his flat, Osawa said that he was a member of the Japanese Fascist organization, the "Union of Young Officers", on the initiative of which the invasion of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria was organized, and that General MINAMI, the War Minister of Japan, was well aware of the plan of this invasion.

Further OSAWA told me that the head of this organization, Colonel HASHIMOTO, personally had participated in the clash between the Japanese and the Chinese troops in Mukden area which he, HASHIMOTO, had provoked.

The occupation of the town of Kharbin, which had been held by the Chinese troops till February 1932 also was provoked by the Japanese.

As there were many foreign consulates and settlements in Kharbin, it was of importance for the Japanese to create a formal pretext for the occupation of the town. With this aim in view OSAWA got in touch with me, as the head of the "Russian Fascist Union" and with the whiteguard General Kosmin, who was the head of one of the sections of the anti-Soviet terroristic organization "The Brotherhood of Russian Truth" and set us the task of creating a semblance of disorder in Kharbin. As Kosmin told me in October 1931, he, following OSAWA's instructions, had laid several grenades in the premises of the Japanese Military mission, the Japanese Consulate, the Japanese Military Civilians' Society and of one more Japanese office in Kharbin. This had been carried out through members of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" Society. When the grenades were discovered, the Japanese published in the newspapers and through diplomatic channels protested against the alleged attempts of the part of the Chinese to blow up the Japanese officers.

In December of the same year, KOMIN informed me that OSAWA had instructed him that he open disorderly fire in the central streets of Kharbin at night with the help of the whiteguards.

In the connection with this he asked me to place at his disposal two members of the "R.F.S." to be used for carrying out this task, to which I consented and commissioned BEREZINOV and MAKARENKO, members of the Kharbin affiliation of the "R.F.S." to KOMIN. The provocation carried out, the Japanese newspapers reported that complete anarchy was reigning in Kharbin, and that Chinese policemen went unpunished firing in the streets and plundering the civilian population.

The Japanese Consulate in Kharbin made a protest to the Chinese authorities concerning the same matter.

At the beginning of January, 1932, a fight between a Russian customer and Chinese salesman took place in one of the Chinese shops in Kharbin.

To aggravate the situation KOMIN, by order of OSAWA, sent several members of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" Society to the said shop who made a pogrom there, which caused a mass clash between Russians and Chinese. As the result of this provocation several men were killed.

To further aggravate this incident OSAWA sent the Japanese newspaperman NAKAMURA and myself in a car with the Japanese Flag to the place of the incident.

Doing so he warned me that fire would be opened at our car. Near the place of fighting some strangers actually fired at us, and the Japanese made another protest to the Chinese authorities and to the Corps of the Foreign Consuls to the effect that the Chinese policemen were allegedly firing at the car bearing the Japanese flag, and in particular, had made an attempt on NAKAMURA and me.

Ensuing these provocations, the units of the Kwantung Army captured Kharbin on February 5, 1932 and commenced the occupation of Northern Manchuria. As soon as the occupation of all Manchuria was completed, the Japanese directly started preparations for an attack on the Soviet Union.

Q What military preparations were made by Japan in Manchuria for an attack on the Soviet Union?

A First of all, the greater part of the Kwantung Army was drawn up to the Manchurian-Soviet border, in the Hailar area, in particular, a whole Japanese division was stationed, another division was at the town of Tsitsikar.

The commanding personnel and the Headquarters of the units stationed along the frontier consisted, as a rule, of former participants of the Japanese intervention in Siberia in 1918-1922 who spoke Russian well. As far back as 1933 Japanese Military Missions were established in most of the Manchurian towns in the frontier area for the purpose of carrying on reconnaissance work against the USSR. The personnel of these missions also consisted mostly of the participants of the Japanese intervention in the Siberia.

Simultaneously intensive construction of fortifications and airfields was carried out along the frontier of the Soviet Union. Powerful fortifications were constructed in the district of the town of Hailar, the Hingan Station and the Pogranichnaya Station. The population were strictly forbidden to come into these districts.

Military airfields were constructed in the border towns of Manchuria: Hailar, Saghalin-Ula, Tsiamusy, Lahasusu, Pogranichnaya, Mudantsian.

Along with this in 1932, an intense construction of new railroads of strategic importance was started. Among these railroads there were: Lafa-Kirin RR, which enabled the Japanese to transfer their troops from Southern Manchuria and Korea to Northern Manchuria, to the USSR frontier. The railroad

Kharbin-Saghalin-Ula in the direction of Blagoveshchensk; the railroad line Tsitsikar-Peiang, which made it possible to transfer troops from Tsitsikar in the direction of Sakhalin-Ula.

The so-called top secret railroad leading from the town of Taonan to Halun-Arshan, which made it possible to transfer troops from Southern Manchuria to the Mongolian People's Republic border.

A net of new railroads leading from Southern Manchuria to the Soviet Primorye was also built.

The building of military constructions of various kinds and of railroads of strategic importance, was going on during the whole period following the creation of Manchukuo and became especially intensified during the war of Germany against the Soviet Union.

Thus even in 1945 an intense construction of a railroad leading from Nansa Station (of the Kharbin-Tsiamysinskaya RR) to the North in the direction of the Amur River was being carried on.

During the same period the garrisons in the areas bordering with the Soviet Union were considerably reinforced.

That up to the recent time Japan was preparing for war against the USSR is confirmed by the fact that at the beginning of 1943 General YAMASHITA, who was regarded in Japan as a "blitzkrieg specialist" and who, prior to this was in command of the troops which captured Singapore, was in the area of the northern border between Manchuria and the Soviet Union.

MATSUGA, one of the leaders of the Japanese state organization the "Kyo-Wa-Kai", in March 1943 spoke to me confidentially about YAMASHITA's stay in Manchuria.

The preparation for a war against the USSR was carried out in the sphere of ideological propaganda among the Manchurian population. In order to establish among the population faith in Japan and hatred toward the Soviet Union, the Japanese immediately after the occupation of Manchuria created the state political organization "Kyo-Wa-Kai" (Commonwealth of Nations) which propagated the idea of creating the Greater East Asia and of establishing in this sphere the Japanese "new order". The "Kyo-Wa-Kai" Society carried out intense anti-Soviet propaganda among the Chinese population and then began to spread it over among the Russian whiteguards. The

"Kyo-Wa-Kai" intensely propagated the anti-Soviet ideology at meetings and in press.

The activities were directed by the Japanese Central Headquarters of the "Kyo-Wa-Kai" Society, headed in recent years by MIYAKE, Japanese General, who was chief of the Kwantung Army Headquarters at the time of the occupation of Manchuria.

Beside the "Kyo-Wa-Kai" organization, the anti-Soviet propaganda was carried on by the Japanese military Missions in the towns of Manchuria, through their agents.

- Q. What part was assigned to the Russian whiteguards in the preparation of war against the Soviet Union?
- A. The Japanese had great faith in the whiteguards, who lived in Manchuria, in connection with the preparation for an attack against the U.S.S.R. and therefore tried to activize the anti-Soviet activities of the whiteguards. It was planned that during the war against the Soviet Union, the whiteguards would be used as armed force, and after the end of the war successful for Japan, they were to carry out Japanese policy in the areas annexed from the U.S.S.R. The direction of the Anti-Soviet activities of the whiteguards organizations was carried out by the Japanese military missions, which in their turn were directed by the chief Japanese military mission in Kharbin.

Besides the whiteguard organizations were supported from Japan itself.

General ARAKI and General KOISO personally promised me to render any help in activising the anti-Soviet work of the "Russian Fascist Union."

The "R.F.S." was also supported by the Japanese organization "The Black Dragon" headed by Mitsuru TOOYAMA.

In 1935, the Japanese TOMITA, TOOYAMA's representative, came to Kharbin and brought me a samurai sword as a present from the "Black Dragon" Society. He said that TOOYAMA sympathized with the anti-Soviet activities of "the Russian Fascists" and wished us success in the struggle against the U.S.S.R.

In 1939 being in Tokyo I, with the help of TOMITO, visited TOOYAMA who repeated his wish that we might succeed and had his picture taken with me. His assistant, SUENAGA, in an interview, stated that "through the elimination of communism the ancient Rus (Russia) will emerge in new nimbus."

This interview was published in the "R.F.S." magazine, "Natsia" (Nation). Since the meeting with TOOYAMA I always felt the support of the "Black Dragon" society in my anti-Soviet activities.

You can judge of the role for which the Japanese prepared the white-guards by the statements made by the chief of the Kharbin Military mission, General DOI, in the talk which took place in December 1943 in the train going from Kharbin to the Sungari 2 station, to which we went in connection with the so-called Sungari Russian Military detachment being formed there, told me that "Bureau of the Russian Emigrant's Affairs" created by the Japanese must consider itself to be a future Russian Government.

In several talks which I had in 1934 with Major AKIKUSA, assistant chief of the Japanese Military mission, he told me that Japan was preparing for a war against the U.S.S.R. and in connection with this recommended to me to consolidate contact with SEMENOV, a white-guard ataman, whom the Japanese considered chief of whiteguard emigrants, and whom they proposed as a leader of future "National Government of Russia."

- Q. What was the concrete way of the Japanese military missions in directing the anti-Soviet activities of the white emigrants' organization?
- A. Immediately following the occupation of Manchuria the Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin established control over all anti-Soviet white emigrants' organizations acting in Manchuria, and among them the "Russian Fascist Union" headed by me.

At first counsellors were appointed to each white emigrants' organization from among the employees of the Japanese Military Mission. Major AKIKUSA acted counsellor to the "Russian Fascist Union." The white emigrants organizations: "The Russian Fascist Union," "The Monarchist Association," "The Legitimists," "The Far Eastern Union of the Military," and the "Kossaks Union," under the leadership of the Japanese Military Mission spread among the emigrants large anti-Soviet propaganda and smuggled their agents into the Soviet Union with the task of conducting intelligence work and creation of an anti-Soviet underground organization.

In 1934 the Japanese military mission in Kharbin decided to unite all whiteguard organizations for the purpose of establishing centralized guidance of their activities against the U.S.S.R. In the same year the Bureau of Russian Emigrants Affairs in the Manchurian Empire was created as a united body of all these organizations. It was subordinated to the Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin.

Through "BREM" in Kharbin and its branches in other towns in Manchuria, the Japanese Military missions recruited whiteguard for the purpose of sabotage activities on the territories of the Soviet Union.

A special detachment was recruited in 1936 from the members of the "Russian Fascist Union" according to the proposal made by SUZUKI, a Japanese intelligence officer of the Kharbin Mission. This Detachment was placed under the command of MATVEY PLATONOVICH MASLAKOV, a

whiteguard, my aide.

This detachment armed and equipped by the Japanese was in the Autumn of the same year smuggled across the Amur River onto the Soviet Union Territory for the purpose of terrorist and sabotage activities and also for the establishment of fascist underground organizations. The smuggling was carried out by SUZUKI and by ENOZUKA, a member of the Japanese military mission in Kharbin.

In the same year, i.e. 1936, and in the following years many other agents trained in the Japanese Military Mission were smuggled into the Soviet Union.

In 1937 the so-called secret schools were organized at the "Russian Fascist Union" and "Monarchist Union" in accordance with the order of Major ONOUCHI, chief of the 3rd Department of the Japanese Military mission in Kharbin. These schools trained future organizers of sabotage activities in the U.S.S.R. rear.

I was appointed director of the school at the "Russian Fascist Union". SUZUKI was my assistant. Those who graduated from the schools were sent to work in the Japanese Military Missions.

In 1938 instead of secret schools the Kharbin Military Mission established a special school at the mission training agents for reconnaissance work directed against the U.S.S.R. In this school were trained the organizers of anti-Soviet propaganda who later on would work in Japanese missions in the frontier area.

Whiteguard youth were students of the school. This school existed till the surrender of Japan and it especially extended its work when Germany attacked the Soviet Union.

In 1943 special detachments were formed out of the students of this school; these detachments sent agents to the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of gathering intelligence information. The said detachments were at Shitouhedzy station, Imyanpo Station and in the Hailar area.

Along with the smuggling of agents into the Soviet Union, the Japanese military mission in Kharbin carried out a great work of organization of anti-Soviet propaganda among the white emigrants and of training of detachments consisting of white emigrants for a war against the U.S.S.R.

Q. What anti-Soviet armed detachments were formed by the Japanese of the Russian whiteguards in Manchuria?

A. The Japanese started forming the whiteguard armed detachments in 1932.

In the middle of 1932 General KOMATSUBARA, the chief of the Japanese Military mission in Kharbin, entrusted the white-guard General KOSMIN with the task of forming armed detachments out of whiteguards, these detachments were the nucleus which were to be developed into a whiteguard army in Manchuria.

Kosmin told me that according to KOMATSUBARA, this army was intended to be used in the war of Japan against the U.S.S.R.

Fulfilling the task set by KOMATSUBARA, KOSMIN immediately formed two such detachments which performed guard duties on the Mukden-Shanghai-Guan RR and the Lafa-Kirin RR, then under construction.

Beginning from 1933 the Japanese, following the order of the same KOMATSUBARA, began forming Russian police guard detachments, which carried on struggle against the Manchurian guerillas.

Such detachments were subsequently formed at the Mulir coal mines, near the Hailin Station, at the Handachedzy station, near the Yablonia station and at other points of Eastern Manchuria.

In 1937, Major ONOUCHI, the chief of the 3d department of the Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin, concentrated the supervision over all previously formed whiteguard detachment by subordinating them to the Handachedzy station branch of the Kharbin Military mission. A police school was opened at this branch, where the members of the detachments received military training and were educated in the anti-Soviet spirit.

In 1938, the Kharbin Military mission established at the Sungari Station 2 a secret "RUSSIAN DETACHMENT ASANO" in which the white guard youth were trained for a war against the USSR.

This detachment was considered by the Japanese as a model of all anti-Soviet formations.

General HATA, chief of the Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin while inspecting this detachment said to its members that they formed the backbone of the future Russian Army.

I, personally, several times visited the "ASANO DETACHMENT" to give anti-Soviet lectures. In 1939, several men of the detachment participated in the Japanese provocation in the Nomangan area.

In 1943 the "Asano detachment" was enlarged and transformed into "Russian detachments of the Manchurian Army". In view of this three detachments were formed; cavalry detachment - at the Sungari station, infantry detachment at the Handao-hedzy station and a cossack detachment at the town of Hailar.

The strength of these detachments amounted approximately to 1500 men.

To ensure military training for all whiteguard youth, obligatory military training was introduced in 1942 in all secondary and higher schools for the Russians by order of Lt. Colonel NIUMURA, the chief of the 3d department of the Kharbin Military Mission.

Besides the military training the whiteguard organizations directed by the Japanese Military Mission carried on active anti-Soviet propaganda and published newspapers and magazines.

In 1941 a special propaganda section was established in the Kharbin Military Mission with the aim of intensification of anti-Soviet activities. It had white emigrant newspapermen on its staff.

Besides directing the anti-Soviet propaganda among the Manchurian population this section began preparing anti-Soviet leaflets and booklets in 1941 which were to be distributed after Japan attacked the Soviet Union. I, myself, following the instructions of the Japanese, wrote such leaflets.

Thus, during a number of years and up to recent days, the Japanese Government and the General Staff, carrying out their aggressive plans of seizure of the Soviet territory, turned Manchuria into military base for an attack on the U.S.S.R., constructed fortifications, a net of railroads and highways there, increased the strength of the Kwantung Army and prepared the population of Manchuria, and among them the whiteguards, for war. But the rapid advance of the Red Army deprived the Japanese of the opportunity of bringing their plans into life.

The record is taken down from my words correctly and has been read by me.

Signed: Rodzaevsky.

Interrogated: Counter Intelligence Officer

Major Putintsev

CERTIFICATE

The City of Moscow
April 11, 1946

I, Rodzaevsky, Konstantin Vladimirovich, sign this certificate to the effect that I promise to testify the truth bearing witness in the case of the main Japanese war criminals.

I was duly warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony as set forth in Article 95 of the Criminal Code of the P.S.F.S.R.

Signed: Rodzaevsky

This certificate is taken by the Counter-Intelligence Officer

Major Putintsev.